told when the Queen set forth; and there was unusual animation. The gold sticks flitted about; there was tuning in the orchestra; and the foreign ambassadors and their entires arrived in quick succession. their suites arrived in quick succession. Prince Esterhazy, crossing a bar of sun-shine, was the most prodigious rainbow of all. He was covered with diamonds and pearls, and as he dangled his hat it cast a dazzling radiance all around. While he was thus glittering and gleam-ing, people were saying. I know not how truly, that he had to redeem those jew-

riuly, that he had to redeem those jewels from pawn, as usual, for the occasion, "At half-past eleven the guns told that the Queen had arrived; but as there was much to be done in the robing-room, there was a long pause before she appeared. A burst from the orchestra marked her appearance at the doors, and the anthem "I Was Glad" rang through the Abbey. Everybody rose, and the holders of the first and second rows of our gallery stood upso high that I saw nothing of the entrance nor the recognition, except the Archibishon of Canterbury reading at one angle. and second rows of our gallery stood up so high that I saw nothing of the entrance nor the recognition, except the Archbishop of Canterbury reading at one angle and Ireland came in the foreground to the foreground. of the platform. The 'God Save the Queen' of the organ swelled gloriously forth after the recognition. The acclamation when the crown was put on her head was very animated; and in the midst of it, in an instant of time the necroses were all arms. the crown was put on her head was very animated; and in the midst of it, in an instant of time, the peeresses were all coroneted; all but the fair creature already described. In order to see the enthroning I stood on the rail behind our seats, holding by another rail. I was in nobody's way, and I could not resist the temptation, though every moment expecting the rail would break. Her small, dark crown looked pretty, and her mantle of cloth of gold very royal. She really looked so small as to appear puny.

gold very royal. She really looked so small as to appear puny.

"The homage was as pretty a sight as any—trains of peers touching her crown and then kissing her hand. It was in the midst of that process that poor Lord Rolle's disaster sent a shock through the whole assemblage. It turned me sick. The large, infirm old man was held up by two peers, and had nearly reached the royal footstool, when he slipped through the hands of his supporters and rolled over and over down the steps, lying at the bottom colled up, and he tried again and again, amid shouts of admiration of his valor. The Queen at length spoke to Lord Melbourne, who stood at her shoulder, and he bowed approval; on which she rose, lean-deforward, and held out her hand to the old man, dispensing with his touching the crown."

Her First Political Advisers.

Her First Political Advisers.

The men who may be said to have begun their political careers with Queen Victoria's accession have made her reign Victoria's accession have made her reign the successful one it has been. It has been beyond measure the most beneficial reign the English people have ever had, while to the world at large it has been Victoria's accession have made her reign while to the world at large it has been while to the world at large it has been ple should no longer more beneficent than that of Henry VII or be obliged to depend that of Elizabeth. When the young Queen came to the throne she found the Whigs in power, with Lord Melbourne at the head of the Government. He entered upon the Premiership in July, 1834, under william, but was obliged to retire in the held office until April, 1833, when he was in turn succeeded by Melbourne. Soon after her accession the Queen dissolved Lord John Russell to

old King William's Parliament and summoned a new one, which assembled on November 20, 1837.

This Parliament contained many of the great statesmen of Victoria's reign. Among them were Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell. Und John Russell to do, and Peel was therefore recalled. In forming his new Cabinet he left out Lord Stanley after-ward Lord Stanley after-ward Lord Derby, and Palmerston, whose encroschwents on put in his place as Whig Ministry of the new reign; Lord Palmerston, whose encroachments on what even Victoria considered her prerogative she had occasion in later years to rebuke; William E. Gledstone, and his great rival in after years, Benjamin Disraeli; Lord Derby, Grote, the historian; Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Broughham, the Irish orator, O'Connell, and others of renown during the last half century. Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright came into the arena later, and Macaulay and Mr. Roebuck, who were left out of the Queen's first Parliament, returned to Westminster later on.

The political side of Victoria's life can be only outlined here. It is the history of the administrations that have come and gone during her reign. Beginning with Lord Melbourne, the Queen has seen eighteen changes of Prime Ministers. The

eighteen changes of Prime Ministers. The

	Began.	Resigned.
Melbourne	June, 1837	Sept., 1841
Peel	Sept., 1841	June, 1846
Russell	June, 1846	Feb., 1852
Derby		Dec., 1852
Aberdeen		Feb., 1855
Palmerston	Feb 1855	Feb., 1858
Derby		June, 1859
Palmerston	Iuna 1950	
		Oct., 1865
Russell		June, 1866
Derby	June, 1866	Feb., 1868
Disraeli	Feb., 1868	Dec., 1868
Gladstone	Dec., 1868	Feb., 1874
Disraeli	Feb., 1874	April, 1881
Gladstone	April 1881	June, 1885
	June, 1885	Aug., 1892
Gladstone		Mch., 1891
Lord Rosebery	Meh 1904	
Salisbury	Tuno 1005	June, 1895
Carriority	gune, 1009	

When the young Queen came to the throne the nation was just beginning to feel the benefits of the reform bill passed n 1832. It made the House of Commons i more fairly representative body, by pringing into it districts that were not before represented and by abolishing others whose representation was superfluabolished fifty-six rotten boroughs, and took away the representation from about thirty more. Sixty-five additional seats were given to the counties, and thirty-five to towns that had been previously unrepre sented.

State Disturbances. The Papineau rebellion in Canada was

one of the first agitations that the young sovereign had to deal with. Having its origin in what is now the Province of Quebec, it spread practically all over Canada, and was not settled until there had been some fighting and bloodshed. The difficulty arose from discontent in the Leg-Assembly of Lower Canada, the French Canadians claiming that they were ot fully represented.

Chartism at the same time attracted.

general attention in England. This was a demand on the part of the discontented the poor, and the professional agitators of the day for larger representation in Par-liament as a means of securing to the dis-contented greater comforts and ease. The demands included manhood suffrage for all, annual Parliaments, vote by ballot, the abolition of the property qualification, payment of members of Parliament, and the division of the country into equal electoral districts. Serious riots ensued. The Melbourne Ministry fell on a measure prepring the recognition than the property of the prope ure proposing to reorganize the govern

On the fall of the Melbourne Ministry Queen sent for the Duke of Welling-but he advised her to call Sir Robert Peel as her adviser, and she did so. Peel's administration was of short dura-It was overthrown by the n bed-chamber controversy. Lord Mei-bourne, who was recalled formed a Whig Cabinet, which at one of its earliest meetings adopted as a civil service platform for their party that "the great offices of the court and situations in the household adopted by a vote of 468 to 53, and was the held by members of the Parliament should be included in the political arrangements made on a change of administration, but that a similar principle should not be ap-plied or extended to offices held by ladies in Her Majesty's household." The matter some eloquent speeches in Par

Within six months of the Queen's ac cession, the British nation was drifting into one of its periodical frontier compli-cations with Russia. The agent sent to tinetly included in his instructions. The Govern-ment conceived a distrust of Dost Mohammed in spite of the representations of their agent. It suspected that he was giving commercial advantages to the Russiand Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord the Cabinet, which, holding together till Government in preference to England, and Palmerston Home Secretary, while Lord October, 1865, was responsible for the atthis suspicion led to a declaration of hos-Lord Auckland, Governor General

temperary exile, Su cessive reverses them befell the British army, culminating in surrender The troops wer guaranteed safe exil t were followed row pass, where the entire force of 16,600 men was practically annihilated. A few

Lord John Russell wrote a powerful let on the home products of the land for their

following table shows the responsible heads of the Government, with the duration of their several terms of office:

and from emigration. It was during this and from emigration. agitations of 1848 occurred. In the British Islands they took the form of a revival of Chartism, while in Ireland the willingly, to Lord Palmerston for a Govfaction known as Young Ireland sprang ernment. To him fell the work of carry into existence. The latter movement ing on the war on the Black Sea, and of leaders, Thomas Francis Meagher, John close. The Palmerston Ministry receiv Mitchell, and Smith O'Brien, were arhanged.

> This sentence, however, was commuted Russell's administration, also, the ecclesiastical-titles controversy for a time ento prohibit Roman Catholic Bishops in the United Kingdom from taking titles from local names. At first the bill attached a penalty to a violation of the law, but mally it became a harmless measure, advising the Pope not to confer the prohibited titles. One of the most notewor-thy events of Lord Russell's administra-tion was the holding of the World's Fair in 1851. It was the conception of the Prince Consort, and was triumphantly

> In 1852 another wave of warlike excitement passed over the nation. Louis Na poleon, who had been for a number of years an idler in London, astonished the world by suddenly seizing power in France. His performances alarmed the Englishmen into examining their own powers of defence against aggression. Volunteer companies were formed, and drilling was alm war in Caffreland contributed to the war spirit of the day, and the Government presented a bill for the reorganization of the military. Lord Palmerston imme-diately assailed it with ferocity. It was defeated, and Lord Russell resigned.

Lord Derby in Power.

Lord Derby succeeded to the Premier ship with the avowed intention of doing what it might be possible to do to turn the country back to the principle and practice of protection. This design becoming generally known, he was unable to bring the best men into his Cabinet. The freetraders set about to fortify themselve against attack. A conference was held at which it was determined to compel the Government to show its hand. As soon as Parliament assembled, Mr. Villiers offered a resolution committing the House of Commons to the policy of free trade. It was epitaph of protection in England. A flank movement on the free-traders was attempted, it is true, immediately after this, but it not only failed of its purpose, but also cted and tumbled down the Derby min-

isters The Aberdeen Coalition.

The theory of most partisan politicians, that coalitions are merely organized weaknesses, was put to a severe test by the long duration of the Aberdeen Coalition Ministry, which lasted over two years from December, 1852. The Cabinet had the strongest material of both parties, with the exception of Lord Derby and Disraeli who were left out. Mr. Gladstone was Aberdeen sat at the head of the Govern-titude of the Queen's Government ment. The flurry of excitement over throughout the civil war in the United



followed the agitation for disunion, in bringing the negotiations for peace after which O'Connell figured so largely. The the fall of Sebastopol to a satisfactory ed a severe rebuke in the House of Com rested, convicted, and sentenced to be mons within a year after they came into office, the occasion for it rising out of re taliatory measures taken upon the Chito banishment to Australia. During Lord | nese for an outrage on an alleged British vessel at the mouth of the Canton River Mr. Cobden set in motion the parliament grossed attention. It originated in a bill ary machinery for the vote of censure, and he was sustained by Gladstone and Disra eli, Roebuck, Lytton, and Russell. In stead of resigning, Lord Palmerston dis solved Parliament. Making his canvass in the campaign that followed on a "jingo" platform, he captured the voters and re stored himself to, or rather perpetuated

himself in, power. During his administration under his new lease the practice of transporting criminals as a means of punishment was abol ished. The Sepoy rebellion in India added another dark page to England's colonial . It ended in the absolute transfer Government of India from the old East India Company to the Queen. The Palmerston Ministry fell in an attempt to gislate against what was in 1858 regardan imaginary danger from explosions and other conspiracies against the lives of citizens, but which in 1884 was found to be fact instead of fancy.

Derby Again in Power.

During the administration of Lord Derhis race to be acknowledged eligible for that office. The fight for equality in Par-Hament was made over Baron Rothschild, and at the same time the long-established property qualification for members was

In 1859 the war between France and Austria set the Continent ablaze without disturbing the equanimity of the Queen's Government. Under the lead of Mr. Distell Parliament was plunged into a new eform discussion, not heeding the poe-curreate's admonition to

Let your reforms for a moment go; Look to your butts and take good aims; Better a rotten borough or so. Than a rotten fleet, and a city in flames.

The Government was defeated on the re rm bill of 1859, but instead of resigning, perston had done in the previous admin istration, dissolved Parliament and asked the country to sustain them. This the country declined to do. It was an "of year" for English politics, the public at-tention being fixed on the war movements on the Continent and stirring events at Magenta and Selferino

Palmerston's Second Cabinet, In June, 1859, Lord Palmerston formed the Cabinet, which, holding together till

ed a new reform bill, which enfranchised li male borough hous ry residents who had property yielding £5 a year, and those who occupied lands and tenements at an expense of £12 a year; encountered the first threatening wave of trades-unionism, sent an expelition into Abyssinia and entertained for the Queen Abdul Aziz, the Sultan of Tur-

Gladstone in Power.

Mr. Disraeli's ten months of adminisration, ending in December, 1868, in troduced a new era of English states nanship. His short initial term was losed by the brilliant triumph of his great rival, Mr. Gladstone, on a preliminary touching the question of disestablishing the church in Ireland. The measure, being opposed by the Government, was carried, a dissolution followed, and in the election of 1868 the new elective franchises inured to the benefit of the Liberals, giving them control of the House of Commons by a large majority Mr. Disraeli resigned, and the Queen entrusted the Government to Mr. Gladstone. During the five years from 1868 to 1874 Mr. Gladstone had on his hands, among other matters, an agitation for scheme of national education, disestab lishment in Ireland, Irish land-tenure reform, the abuse of conferring military by, 1858-'59, which followed, Jews were commissions for pecuniary or political first admitted to Parliament on a full po- considerations, the American Alabama litical equality with Christian members. It claims, renewed misunderstanding in the was on the first day of Queen Victoria's East, and the Franco-Prussian war as far reign that the late Sir Moses Montefiore as it touched England. After five years was elected Sheriff of London, the first of of unparalleled labor on his part, finding of unparalleled labor on his part, finding win, Huxley, Herbert Spencer, Prof. Tyna spirit of discontent rising among his dall, Max Muller, James Anthony Froude, followers, Mr. Gladstone early in 1874 Goldwin Smith. Thomas Hughes, Henry surprised the country by dissolving Parliament and submitting to the jury of his countrymen the case of the discontents against his administration. The verdict went against him. Reaction toward Conservalism set in, and overwhelming the Liberals, carried down the Gladston

Disraeli.

Mr. Disraeli's administration of the nex seven years made the Queen Empress of India and the Prime Minister an earl. The purchase of the Suez Canal, England's part in the war between Russia and Turkey, the settlement of the Eastern question by the Congress of Berlin, were leading features of Lord Beaconsfield's term of

Gladstone's Return to Power. In April, 1881, Mr. Gladstone returned to ower only to find a vast deal of unfinished business left to him. The Egyptian question, the tragic situation of Gordon at Khartum, and the flattening out of General Wolseley's pretentious expedition for a rescue, put the Government to a severe test, while Irish home rule, the dynamiters, and the Parliamentary reformers made the Liberal Premier's life for of India, despatched an Indian army against Cabul was taken by the British, and Dost Mohammed was dethroned and driven into ment. The flurry of excitement over throughout the civil war in the United throughout the civil war in the United throughout the civil war in the United four years an thing but easy. After constant the events of that period in their relations. There is no room here to recall throughout the civil war in the United four years an thing but easy. After constant throughout the civil war in the United four years an thing but easy. After constant throughout the civil war in the United four years an thing but easy. After constant throughout the civil war in the United four years an thing but easy. After constant throughout the civil war in the United four years an thing but easy. After constant throughout the civil war in the United four years an thing but easy. After constant throughout the civil war in the United four years an thing but easy. After constant throughout the civil war in the United four years an thing but easy. After constant throughout the civil war in the United four years an thing but easy. After constant throughout the civil war in the United four years an throughout the civil war in the United four years an throughout the civil war in the United four years an throughout the civil war in the United four years and the Liberal Premier Size Inc.

of the period was the long struggle over home rule. In 1887 the Queen celebrated her jubilee with great pomp, the occasion resulting in an extraordinary demonstra-tion of national patriotism and affection. Of late years the Queen had led a more and more regized life although her setivity subject to taxation for the relief of the poor, all lodgers resident of a year's standing who paid £10 a year rent, country and become conversant with the innermost workings of every branch of the public service and obtained a wonderful mastery of the principles and objects of foreign policy. It is generally understood that at all events in more recent years, her Ministers were only too glad to profit by the advice dictated by her natural sagacity and prolonged experience

What Victoria's Reign Includes. Her reign covers nearly the entire pe giod of the world's development in those iseful arts that have changed the world's methods of living and doing. Steam had for many years been serving man in some of its minor capabilities. The steamboat was fully mastered if it was not fullgrown when she came to the throne. Railroads had just begun to be a conceded possibility, although no one had dreamed in 1837 of the present achievements in that ine. Ocean steam navigation, telegraphy, cabling, sewing and mowing machines, the vast variety of electrical apparatus-nearly the whole round of labor-saving artifices of today-are the fruit of the Victor

In literature the reign has enriched the ion, much less analysis, the names may e mentioned of Carlyle, Grote, Macaulay, Harriet Martineau, John Stuart Mill. Charles Kingsley, Charles Dickens, Edvard Bulwer Lytton, Thackeray, Reade, George Eliot, Tennyson, the Brownings, Charles Knight, John Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Thomas Hood, Charlotte Bronte, Charles Lever, Benjamin Disraeli, Buckle, Lecky, Kinglake, Dean Rossetti, Thomas Hardy, George Meredith, William Black, and R. L. Stevenson, Many others might be added.

Her Domestic Life. The domestic life of the Queen from

evidence of this is apparent in every chapter of her diaries and other writings. She was married on February 10, 1840, Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He was three months and two days younger than his royal bride. The two first met in 1839, by an arrangement made by their common uncle, King Leopold, and the royal ousehold of England. Victoria was not a that time inclined to marry, and throughout the Kingdom predictions were rife that nother Elizabeth had come to the throne. The King of Belgium was the most anxious of all the family relations that the meetbe mutually agreeable. One peculiarity of the wooing and proposal was that the Queen was obliged from the nature of her position to take the initiative. The Prince had come to Windsor ostensibly on a visit with his brother. After they had been en-tertained for a time, the Queen's behavior, at first simply hospitable and impartial tending with all these weighty problems, change toward Albert. She became more

ering of the largest crowd of people in St. James Park that had greatest enthusiasm as she rode to St. James, where the

Within the chapel the adornments were was weighted down with a rich service golden plate. Above the altar was a carved oak cornice, from which curtains of lee says: depended in graceful folds upon the com-munion table. Front-

fermal

tar. A few minutes later the Dowager

tion of beer tax, and the Queen intrusted the forming of a new Cabinet to Lord Salisbury.

The events of the later administration of this nobleman, of Mr. Gladstone, and of Lord Rosebery are too recent to require detailed description at this time. Prominent among the parliamentary proceedings of the period was the long struggle over home rule. In 1887 the Queen celebrated her jubilee with great pomp, the occasion resulting in an extraordinary demonstration of national patriotism and affection.

of late years the Queen had led a more and more retired life, although her activity and interest in matters of state have never abated. This, in her case, as is well known, is no mere empty figure of speech. Although conscientiously refraining from all efforts to exceed the limits of the authority conferred upon her as constitutional monarch, she has always exacted and used the full prerogatives of her position, and in the framing and execution of important policies has exerted much more influence than that of a simple royal figurehead. In fact, in the course of long years of faithful devotion to her duties she nine children: Victoria, born in 1846 Lowager German Empress: Albert, ward Prince of Wales, born in 1841; Alice, born in 1843, formerly Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt; Alfred, born in 1844, Duke of Coburg; Helena, born in 1846, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louise, born in 1848 Marchioness of Lorne; Lec pold, born in 1833; and Beatrice, born in 1857, Princess Louis of Battenberg. Of these, Alice and Leopold are dead.

Attempts at Assassination. The Queen did not live without danger from assassination. Four attempts were made by "cranks" to kill her. On June 10, 1840, only five months after her marriage, she was shot at while riding with the Prince Consort by one Edward Ox- He reigned thirty-three years. ord. He fired two shots, neither of which took effect. He was tried for attempted murder, but being adjudged insane, was confined in an insane asylum. The next attempt on her life was made on May 30, 1842, by John Francis. This time only one shot was fired. The spot selected for the deed was the same one where Oxford had made his attempt, on Constitution Hill. Francis was convicted of high treason and was sentenced English language to an extent second only to be hanged. The Queen, however, exto that which Queen Elizabeth bestowed pressed a desire that the sentence should on it. Without attempting classifica- not be executed, and it was commuted to reign was imprisonment for life. A day later a third attempt to assassinate the young sovereign was made, this time by a man named Bean. He assailed her waile she was driving away from Buckingham Palace; but before he could fire his pistol his hand was caught by a bystander and the attempt was foiled. Bean got off with imprisonment for seven years. Again, during the Fenian flurry of 1872, on February 29, a boy named Ar thur O'Connor came up to the Queen as she was entering Buckingham Palace, and, presenting a paper of some sort, asked her to sign it, at the same time leveling a dilapidated pistol at her. He 1840 to 1861 was happy and contented. The got seven months' imprisonment and a evere whipping for his pains. The Diamond Jubilee.

The celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilees in 1897, was one of the most nemorable occasions in the history of the nineteenth century. Nothing like it has occurred even in this age of mammoth festivals and foregatherings of all naions; for in the pageant which wound tons, for in the pageant which would take the first partition of the form of the form of the first account was filed the heirs maintained that the estate, without the sun, all marching or riding under the the accrued interest, did not reach \$50,000. flag of that Empire, whose head was the Queen. It is an Empire, moreover, whose might and majesty have been immensely the control of the cont ing of the young Queen and Albert should | might and majesty have been immensely | augmented during the reign of Victoria. She was regarded, unquestionably, with greater affection than any of her immediate predecessors. In fact, no member of the German dynasty, which began with 18,60,000. of her greater affection than any of her imme-George I, received anything like the loyal tertained for a time, the Queen's benavior, at first simply hospitable and impartial as between the visitors, was observed to change toward Albert. She became more sedate and formal. Finally she sent for

him for a private in-terriew, which ended in their "engage- Afghans, and Rajputs from India, Burhim for a private interview, which ended in their "engagement."

The wedding took place in the royal chapter of St. James Palace. Hitherto the custom in royal maraverage home-staying Anglo-Saxon does not know even by name. Contrasted with these products of the modern age of emperformed at a late hour in the evening. But Victoria chose the hour of 1000n. Showers of rain did hour of the costumes are relics of long dead centuries when England was a mere petty

the hour of 1000n.
Showers of rain did not prevent the gathering of the largest the countries when England was a mere petty net form of the largest the countries over which she now rules. It was a strange commingling of the cencrowd of people in St.

James Park that had been seen there in twenty-five years. The Queen was attended by the full guard of honor, but her carriage was drawn by only two horses, and the usual rich caparisons were wanting. She was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

All Engiand Hilminated.

All England Illuminated.

One feature of the jubilee which curious processions ly emphasized this was the general illufor entering the mination. Not only all London, but all chapel were formed. England, was ablaze. The signal fire is England, was ablaze. The signal fire is one of the oldest of institutions. The savrich as crimson ages use it to warn their fellow-tribesmen could make them.
The communion table was weighted down was weighted down with a rich service of golden plate. Above same beacons blazed on the night of June 23, 1897, almost at the close of the nineteenth century. As a report of the jubi-

"As 10 o'clock struck at the Greenwich Observatory, a tongue of flame shot up ward from Great Malvern-the backbone munion table. Fronting the altar were four chairs of state, varying in size and style and richly ornamen d. The sewere for the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Queen Dowager. and the Queen Dowager.

The body of the chapel was occupied by a noble company. About half-past 11 the Arch'ishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London took their places before the altar. A few minutes later the Dowager and the Company of the Company of the Company of London took their places before the altar. A few minutes later the Dowager St. Heliers the signal leaped to Gibraltar. later the Dowager Queen entered and took her seat. Later on the procession of the royal bridgeroom, preceded by drums or the Mark of the M

the royal bridegroom, preceded by drums and trumpets, entered. Clapping of hands and waving of hands and waving of hands and waving of hands and waving of hands rechiefs greeted him as he moved along to his seat. He wore the uniform of a Field Marshal in the British army, and over his shoulders hung the Collar of the Garter.

Next the heraldic trumpets announced the entrance of the Queen, who was the recipient of hearty greetings. Her face was pale and experienced the country over which she was called as a young girl to reign. A good wife, a good mother, a good Queen, will be the verdict of the world in the future, as it was in the lifetime, of Victoria of England. ture, as it was in the lifetime, of Victoria

> The Wars of Victoria's Reign 1838-Insurrection in Canada,

1839-British forces occupy Cabul and take possession of Aden. -War expedition to Syria, Mehemet

All sues for peace.

All sues for peace.

1841—Successful insurrection in Cabul. British invade China and taken Canton and Amoy.

1842—British take Boer Republic in Natal.

1845—Outbreak first Sikh war.

1848—Insurrection in Ireland attempted.

Outbreak second Sikh war. Boers establish republic

establish republic.

establish republic.

1850—Taiping rebellion in China.

1851—Burmah provoked British hostilities.

1854—Crimean war.

1856—Crimean war finished. England attacks China. Persians occupy Herat, but British drive them out of India.

1857—Outbreak of Indian mutiny.

1860—Anglo-French expedition to Pekin.

1861—England sends a fleet to Mexico.

1867—Fenian insurrection in Ireland.

1861—England sends a fleet to Mexico 1867—Fenian insurrection in Ireland.

1874-Ashantee war. 1877-British take Transvaal Republic 1873—British take 1878—War against Alghanistan. 1879—War against Zulus. Roberts en-ters Kandahar. Transvaal uprising.

ters Kandahar. Transvaal uprising 1881—Majuba Hill. Mahdi revolt in Sou-1882-War against Arabi Pasha.

1885—Gordon killed in Khartoum. 1893—War in Matabeleland. 1896—Kitchener occupies Dongola, Ashan-

tees accept British sovereignty, 1897—Revolt in Indian hill tribes. 1899—Transvaal declared war, October 11. The King Edwards of England.

EDWARD I, son of Henry III, was born Westminster June 17, 1239; was crowned August 19, 1274, and died July 7, 1307. EDWARD II, his son, was born April 25, 1284, and was crowned February 23, 1308. He was deposed by Parliament, January 7, 1327, and was murdered at Berkeley Castle on September 21 following. He

had reigned nineteen years, lacking two EDWARD III, son of the above, was en at Windsor November 13, 1312, was proclaimed King January 25, 4327, and provided February 1, 1328. He died June 21, 1377, having reigned forty-nine years EDWARD IV, son of Richard, the Duke

of York, succeeded the deposed Henry VI, and the war of the roses in the former reign was continued. He was born at Rouen, April 29, 1441, proclaimed on March 4, 1461, and crowned on June 28 of that year. He died at Westminster, April 9, 1483. He reigned twenty-two years. EDWARD V, his son, was born in the

sanctuary at Westminster, November 4, 1479. He was murdered June 22, 1483, soon after his accession, with his only brother, the Duke of York, in the Tower, by order of his uncle, the Protector Glouwho became Richard III.

EDWARD VI was the son of Henry VIII. He was born October 12, 1537; crowned February 25, 1547, and died July 6, 1553, at the age of sixteen years. For 348 years there has been no other Edward.

Thaddeus Stevens' Will.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 21.—The full provisions of the will of Thaddeus Stevens, the "Old Commoner," were Saturday made effective after a delay of thirty-two years. Mr. Stevens died in 1868 and his will provided that under certain circumstances, if his estate should amount to \$50,000, \$20,000 of it should be expended in the erection of a home for orphans in which no preference should be shown on ecount of race, color, or religious belief and the residue should be invested in

All the exect Company was appointed trustee, a cently the Stevens Orphans' ciation of this city petitioned the court to